recurved, horn-like spine, stout and thick. Cervical shield reduced to a small, scarcely cornified, concolorous area. Spiracles circular, rather large. Setae very fine and obscure, the tubercles reduced to obliteration; i and ii nearly in line, iii above the spiracle, three or four smaller secondary setae scattered over the lateral area; iv and v on the upper subventral ridge in line, rather remote; vi on the lower ridge; vii of two or three very small setae close to the crotchets of the foot. Length of larva about 35 mm. *Harrison G. Dyar.*

NOTE ON EGGS OF STAGMOMANTIS CAROLINA.

THE eggs of this insect are enclosed in cells in the ootheca, the walls of which consist of a tough, almost horny, secretion. To reach the eggs by mechanical means, one has to tear these walls down, and when these are removed there still remains, outside the egg-membrane itself, which is exceedingly delicate, transparent and glistening, a partially transparent membrane of great tenuity like an investing tunic of desiccated froth.

The ootheca, according to Glover, are deposited on branches of trees in the autumn. They hatch in May of the following year, and leave a skin protruding from the egg, half as long as the hatched larva; each cell of the ootheca is hexagonal in transverse section and has an elastic neck at summit. A large mass sent me by the late B. D. Walsh measured 23 mm. in length, 10 mm. in breadth, and 6 mm. in height; there is an empty chamber on each side and an empty space at the summit, apparently for the better protection of the eggs. Cut across the middle, it was seen that there were nine lines of eggs, the central one upright, those at the sides inclined toward it; the outside row contained 20 eggs, so that there were probably 150 eggs in the whole mass.

The eggs are about 3.25 mm. long and 0.75 mm. in diameter, and in midwinter were partially developed, just about as far advanced as was observed for the same season in *Chloealtis conspersa*, or perhaps slightly less advanced. In this stage the eyes of the embryo are distinctly marked by discolored spots and the facets may be observed, though they are very indistinctly margined; no sharp angles can be seen, the facets being as much circular as polygonal; at the same time, the limits of the eye are vague, the facets merging imperceptibly into the other cellular matter; this eye spot lies not far from the middle of the egg. There seems to be little further advance until shortly before hatching.

Samuel H. Scudder.

LEUCANIA UNIPUNCTA.

EARLY last summer there appeared at Little Boar's Head, New Hampshire, swarms of moths, which, one night, covered the ceiling of the little building used as a post office, and in several instances so covered the walls and ceilings of sleeping-rooms in some of the houses, that the rooms could not be occupied until the moths had been cleared out. In at least one case the rooms had to be fumigated with sulphur, and the dead moths swept up and carried away.

Some fishermen told of a great cloud of the moths over their boat out on the sea.

No entomologist being at hand, specimens were sent to Cambridge, and word came back — "Look out for next year! They are army-worm moths."

In most cases no one could tell how the moths entered the houses, for doors and windows were well fitted with wire screens.

In Brookline, Mass, the larvae have been very abundant this autumn, not marching, but appearing at night, cutworm fashion.

Blue jays, golden-winged woodpeckers, and "chickadees" have found them out, and may be seen searching the ground for them,— the first time I have seen chickadees on the ground. *Caroline G. Soule.*

Nov. 17, 1896.